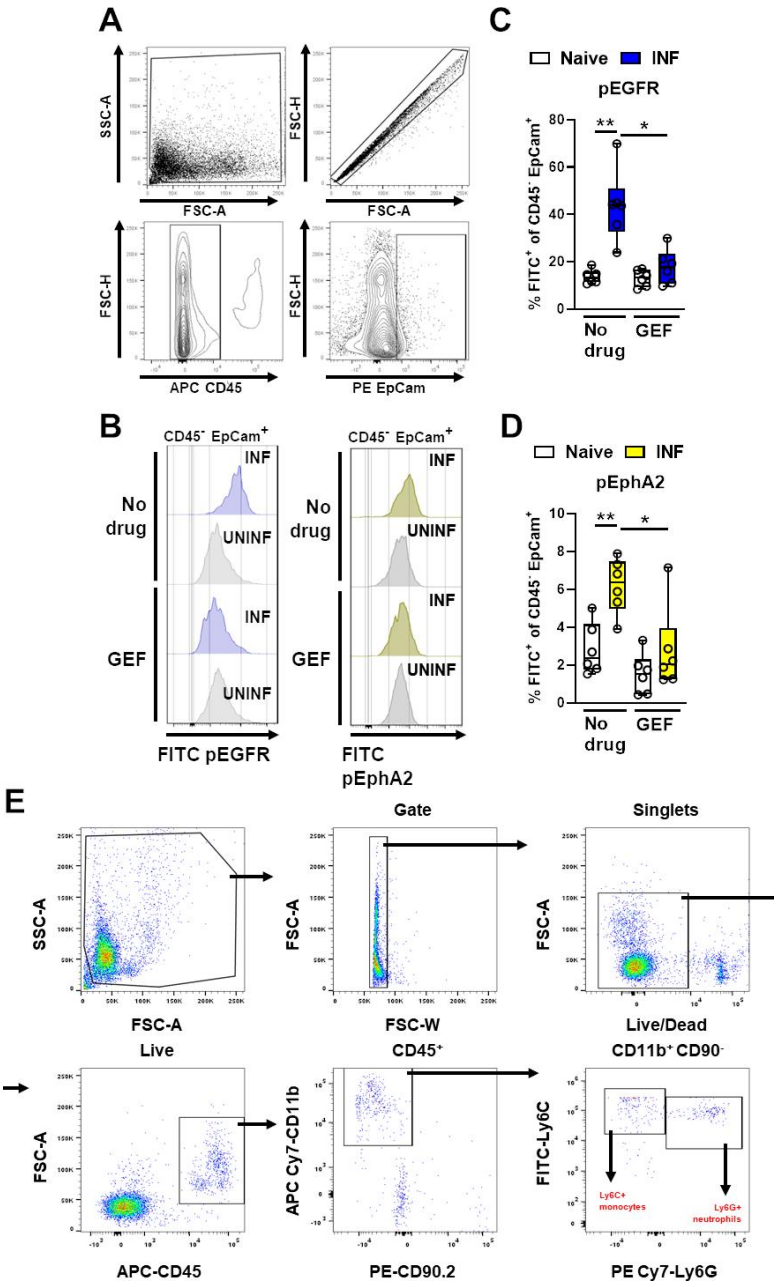

S12 Fig. Pharmacological inhibition of EGFR reduces *C. albicans*-induced EphA2 activation during OPC. (A) Gating strategy to determine EGFR and EphA2 phosphorylation in the oral epithelial cells of mice with OPC. (B) Representative histograms of $CD45^{-}$ $EpCam^{+}$ cells showing the effects of *C. albicans* infection and gefitinib (GEF) treatment on the phosphorylation of EGFR and EphA2 after 1 d of OPC. (C and D) Effects of gefitinib on the percentage of oral epithelial cells with phosphorylated EGFR (C) and EphA2 (D) in mice after 1 d of OPC. Data are combined results from 6 mice per group from a single experiment. Statistical significance was determined using the Mann-Whitney test. *, $p < 0.05$; **, $p < 0.01$; INF, infected; UNINF, uninfected. (E) Gating strategies used to identify $Ly6C^{hi}$ inflammatory monocytes and $Ly6C^{+}$ neutrophils in the flow cytometric analysis of the tongue digests. The results from these experiments are shown in Fig 6C and 6D.